

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF DELTOCEPHALINE
LEAFHOPPER FROM PANAMA
(HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)

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Abstract.—A new genus of deltocephaline leafhopper, *Cumbrenanus*, from Panama is described. *C. panamus*, new species, is designated as the type-species.

Through the kindness of Henk Wolda, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama, we were able to examine a number of deltocephalines collected at lights from Las Cumbres, Panama. In this paper we describe a new genus and species based on this material. We feel that new generic status is warranted because of the enlarged socle of the aedeagus.

Cumbrenanus DeLong and Cwikla, NEW GENUS

Type-species.—*Cumbrenanus panamus*, NEW SPECIES.

Medium sized deltocephaline leafhopper, body parallel-sided. Head as wide as pronotum. Crown produced, anterior margin angularly rounded. Forewing longer than abdomen, appendix well-developed, central anteapical cell not divided, outer anteapical cell narrow, almost as long as central anteapical cell, recurrent veins not present, color of forewing pale brown subhyaline, veins in apical half dark brown, rest light brown, brown spots on clavus, median portion of wing and on costa.

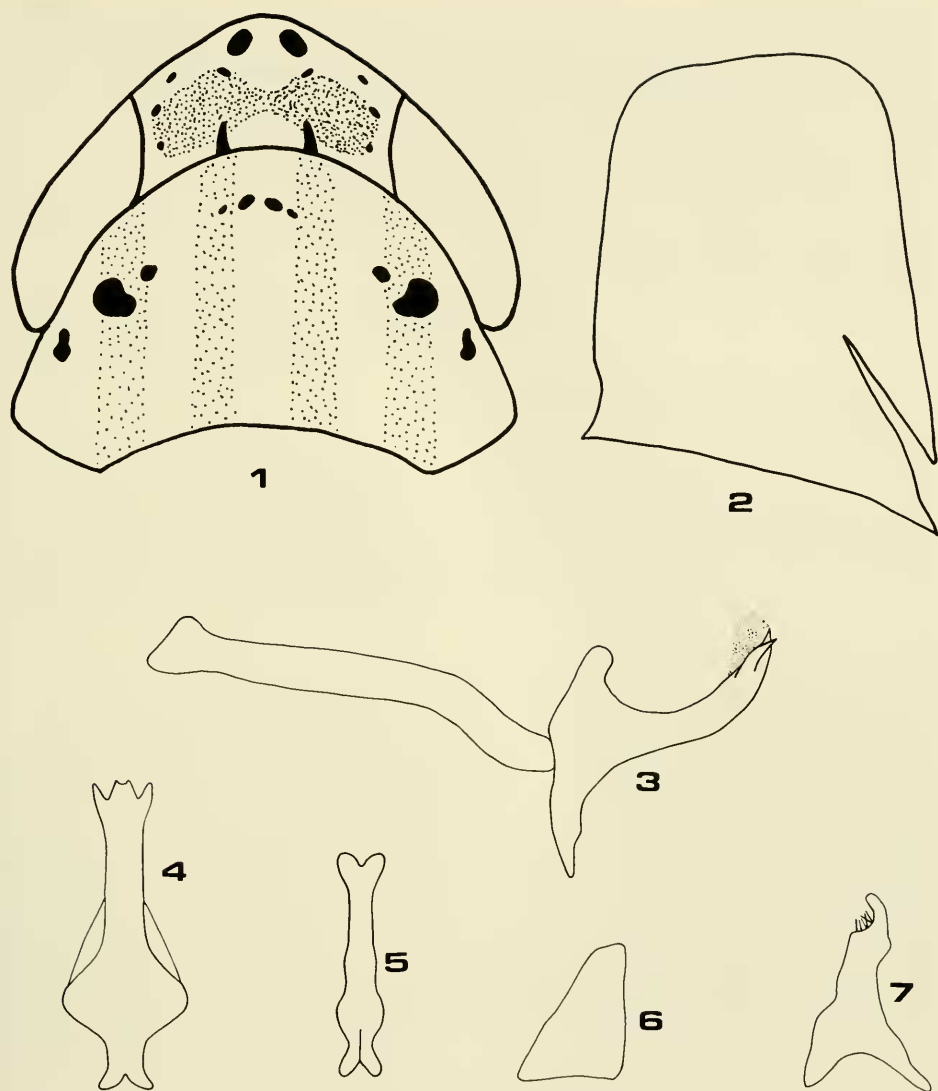
Pygofer somewhat rounded apically, macrosetae irregularly placed on distal $\frac{1}{3}$, pygofer processes absent, anal tube elongate, membranous dorsally. Genital plates triangular, macrosetae uniseriate and subapical. Style with apophysis short and slightly curved, apex blunt, preapical lobe absent, macrosetae on lateral margin, ventral arm long. Connective linear, articulated with the aedeagus. Aedeagus stout, pair subapical processes present, socle well developed, bifurcate in ventral view. Gonopore apical.

Diagnosis.—This species is related to and will key to *Kanorba* Oman in Linnavuori's key to the Neotropical Deltocephalini genera (1959: 84). It can be separated from *Kanorba* and all other Deltocephalini by the long linear connective articulating with the aedeagus, and the well developed bifurcated socle.

Cumbrenanus panamus DeLong and Cwikla, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1-7

Length of male 4.7 mm. Female unknown. Crown produced. Color: Crown white with pair of proximal round black spots at apex, disc containing a bright



Figs. 1-7. *Cumbrenanus panamus*. 1, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect. 2, Male pygofer, lateral aspect. 3, Aedeagus and connective, lateral aspect. 4, Aedeagus, ventral aspect. 5, Connective, ventral aspect. 6, Left plate, ventral aspect. 7, Right style, dorsal aspect.

orange irregular patch, narrowly joined at middle, bordered by white and 8 small black spots, posterior margin of crown with pair of triangular black patches. Pronotum mostly dark gray with paler border at base and small black spots along anterior margin, 4 longitudinal stripes running length of pronotum. Scutellum with darker gray basal angles and white apex. Forewings pale brown subhyaline, veins in apical $\frac{1}{2}$ dark brown, remainder light brown with few brownish spots on clavus, median portion of wing and on costa.

Pygofer roundly truncate apically. Male genital plates about $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long

as wide at base. Style with apophysis rather broad, apex blunt, extending caudally. Aedeagus short, broad at base with apex membranous, pair of subapical processes present; socle well developed, bifurcate in ventral view. Connective elongate and narrow.

Holotype male.—Las Cumbres, Panama, light, 18-X-1977, H. Wolda. Deposited in the DeLong Collection, The Ohio State University.

C. panamus is the only included species in *Cumbrenanus*. It can be distinguished from species in other related genera by the pair of subapical aedeagal processes and the well developed, bifurcate socle.

LITERATURE CITED

- Linnavuori, R. 1959. Revision of the Neotropical Deltocephalinae and some related subfamilies (Homoptera). Ann. Zool. Soc. 'Vanamo' 20: 1-370.